THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 5 00
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" "	6 months,	25 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	6 00
" "	6 months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.

Official dispatches received at the War Department last night, state that Lt. Col. Withers returned from an expedition in Western Virginia, and passed through Bull Town, Jacksonville, Westover, Walkerville and Weston, and destroyed one million dollars worth of stores, captured three hundred prisoners, horses and equipments, brought out five hundred horses, two hundred cattle, and sustained no loss.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their Schedule of Prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security for our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped, to the indigent of our country. This lowering of prices must again act in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the Cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people, in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer—Mr Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful, in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical Schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried	good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.	$ 5 00
"	unpeeled, per bushel 28 lbs.	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
"	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	2 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush. 60 pounds,	5 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	80
"	fresh, gross, per pound,	40
"	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
"	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, pr. yd.	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb.,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,	4 50
"	shelled, sacks not included, per bush., 56 lbs.,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush. of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd. wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd.,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl. 196 lbs.,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each.	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
"	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
"	artillery, 2nd class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	350 00
"	Pig, No. 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	314 00
"	Pig, No. 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	278 00
"	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	1030 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds,	400 60
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard,	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet,	50 00
Lard,	per pound,	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound,	6 00
"	upper, per pound,	7 00
"	harness, per pound,	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon,	5 00
"	sorghum, per gallon,	5 00
Mules,	1st-class, per head,	1,000 00
"	2d class, per head,	800 00
"	3d class, per head,	500 00
Nails,	per keg,	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.	5 25
"	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	4 50
"	baled, per 100 lbs,	5 25
"	shelled, per bushel,	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 50
"	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 78
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	cow, per bush. of 60 lbs.	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.	4 00
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.	4 00
Peaches dried,	peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	8 50
"	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs.	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	1 82
"	salted, per pound,	2 30
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
"	common, near town, per head, per month,	5 00
"	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
"	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
"	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush. of 56 lbs.	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	8 00
Shirting,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yd.,	1 30
"	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to pound, pr. yd.	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.	20 00
"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	35 00
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs.	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldiers', wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb.,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
"	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush. of 22 lbs	75
Ship stuff,	good, per bush. of 37 lbs.	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
"	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd., per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No. 1, extra,	3 00
"	No 1,	2 50
"	No. 2,	1 75
"	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
"	manufactured, per gal.,	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush. of 68 lbs.	7 50
"	bran, per bush. of 17 lbs.	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs.	1 50
" "	unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound,	8 00
"	unwashed, per pound,	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	250 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, pr bunch of 5 lbs.	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds,	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day,	7 50
Hire of six horse trams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	1 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	37 50
Hire of horse, per day,	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1864. 143—d1tw2t.

$500 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE JAIL OF GRANVILLE COUNTY, in Oxford, on the night of the 27th inst., BALDY KERSEY, a free negro, very bright color, and hair nearly straight, stout made, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 45 years old, impudent appearance and quick speech. Also, JOEL, a slave of T. B. Venable. Joel is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and rather spare built, though strong and likely, he is about 35 years of age. Kersey was sentenced at September term of Granville Superior Court to six months imprisonment, and there are still pending against him five indictments for larceny. Joel was committed for house breaking and an attempt to commit rape.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of both, so that I get them again, or $250 for either. The belief is that they are making towards the eastern part of the State. I will also give $500 for the apprehension and delivery, with evidence sufficient to convict those or any one of those who assisted from the outside and broke the jail so as to release said prisoners.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff.

☞ Standard copy 3 weeks in Weekly.
October 4th, 1864. 142—d1w&w3w.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 30th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, consisting of Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP and Surgeon ——, will meet in the town of Statesville on the 10th October; at Taylorsville, in Alexander county, on the 13th; at Wilkesboro' on the 15th; at Morganton on the 18th, and at Lenoir on the 20th, for the purpose of Examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
140—12t. Surgeon General.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864. [No. 144.

Headquarters Chief Enrolling Officer,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

IN PURSUANCE OF CIRCULAR No. 45, CURRENT series, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective county seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1864. 133—1m.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, July 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED, it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C. GATLIN,
138— Adjutant General.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.

A NECESSITY HAVING ARISEN FOR CALLING A part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, and Cleaveland, and of all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a complement of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six, or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not divisible by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.
October 4th, 1864. 142—d3w1.

☞ All Daily papers in the State copy three times; Weeklies one time.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
SEPTEMBER 24th, 1864.

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIGADE are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. LEE, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
140—d2w. Brig. Gen. Commanding.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED, PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 263, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. C.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided*, That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. *Be in further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided*, They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3 *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided*, That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

135 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,		
12	H K Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15		W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W Mcgill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,	James L Gaines,	John V B Rogers,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blackwall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Joe C Webb,
28		Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Sam J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V Cowan,		Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	
35		Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	John Wilson,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singletary,	Tazo L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman
45		John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill
47	Geo R Faribault,		C Lankford,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	
49	Lee M McAfee,	James T Davis,	
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	Hector McKelhan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52	Marcus A Parks,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connelly,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57		Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,	
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford,
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Ransom's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 15th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade W H F Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in MacRae's Brigade Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, B W Johnston's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Eaton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 36th and 58th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces,	Maj. C. W.	Broadfoot.	
2d "	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d "	"	"	— Hooks.
4th "	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th "	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th "	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th "	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B. Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 7, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

On and after the 1st of October, subscription rates to the CONSERVATIVE will be as follows:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5
" " " three months,	15
" " " six months,	25
" " Weekly, six months,	10

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

☞ A $100 bill of the old issue will pay for the Daily CONSERVATIVE six months.

THE FARMERS have from time immemorial been fitly termed "the bone and sinew" of the country. They have proved themselves to be such to the Confederacy, during the severe struggle in which we are engaged. No class of our citizens have exhibited more alacrity in obeying the calls of our country for its defence, and none have furnished the material means for its support more readily than our agricultorists.

Full two-thirds of our brave armies are farmers or men immediatcly connected with agriculture. In proportion to number, perhaps the mechanics of the land have been equal to the farmers in their readiness to go to the field. Almost every mechanic is either in the field or detailed by the government. Perhaps merchants and trading people cannot claim as much. This class of citizens may have been derelict, yet it would be hard to convince any man now at home, we presume, that he is not more useful to the government at home, than he would be in the army.

In this State, those who are really necessary to keep up our agricultural operations, cannot be spared without serious detriment to the cause and the country. There may be some connected with farming, who perhaps are not strictly necessary, yet it is impossible to select them from those who are needed, without great difficulty. No law can be passed looking to the proper defence of the country, which will not bear hard on some.

The law which exempts farmers owning or working fifteen slaves, is regarded by many as iniquitous, and chargeable with class legislation, yet a careful examination of the matter will dissipate this idea. We grant that it has the appearance of partiality, and that it appears to ignore the idea that every citizen is an equal, and that none are entitled to exclusive privileges, in a free government. We grant further, that in carrying on this war, every citizen is equally liable to bear his share of the burden. None can claim exemption, much less those who are property holders and slave owners. The war as now prosecuted by the enemy, is waged by us in defence of the rights and liberties of all, as well as in defence of the property of the South. Property holders therefore, are entitled to no special favor, nor do we understand it to be the purpose of the government to grant any to any class. But what are the facts: The government finds itself obliged to draw largely upon the white male population of the South to fill the armies. The first question to be settled is, who can be taken and who can be left at home, with the greater certainty of filling the army, and at the same time provide for the feeding and clothing of the soldiers and their familes, and the people at home? To take the farmers as they come, by draft, would defeat that object. The slaves at home must be worked to the best advantage in order to feed the army and the people, and to this end, one owner must be left with every fifteen or some white person, who can do as well or better than the owner. It was this imperious reason which prompted the Congress to make this provision—not for the purpose of showing special favor to the farmers, but to provide for its wants. Hence while such farmers and others are allowed to stay at home it is because of the benefit the government hopes to derive from their labor, and not because it designs to confer on them special privileges. Moreover, in consideration of this arrangement with this class of farmers, it claims special benefits in the disposition of their producers. This we perceive to be the design of the law.

THE JUDICIARY in all governments, recognising as well the rights of the governed, as of governor, is not only an important part of the fabric, but is its key-stone. Without it, violence, injustice, crime, and the gradual aggregation of power to the ruler, or rulers, must ensue. Either the executive or legislative powers of the government, or both, will be stretched beyond their proper limits, without the wholesome checks of the Judiciary, in almost any circumstances, in a time of peace. If so, how much greater liability there is to this excess, in a time of war. At such a period, most men are prone to merge all their interests and hopes in the great idea of success, in the contest they are waging. Eager and eagle-eyed in protecting themselves against the ravages of the enemy in front, they become oblivious of the advances of an enemy in the rear.

The almost universal respect for the laws and the parapharnalia of government, which was so deeply imbedded in the moral feelings of the Southern people—so long have we been accustomed to be governed by the mere dictum of those in authority, and the bloody war we have been fighting has so swallowed up every other consideration, that but few, perhaps, have known, much less felt, to what extent the rights and liberties of the people have been jeopardied, by the absence of a complete national judicial system. The readiness, too, with which our people yield a quiet, if not a willing obedience to any requirement, for the general welfare, which appears to carry with it the semblance of *necessity*, leads them to go forward without stopping to enquire, Is it right? Is it just? Is it law?

Moreover, the existence of the Judiciary in the States, though hampered and rendered less efficient by the supposed exigencies of the country, have, in a great measure, kept down any forebodings which might have disturbed the dreams of the people. Yet the more thoughtful and considerate have not been unmindful of our anomalous position as a nation, which has essayed to form a government under a written constitution, defining the powers of its three co-ordinate branches, but to this hour, though well nigh on to the completion of its second year, is without a Court of correction or appeals, and absolutely without any check, to the exercise of powers not granted by the organic law, to the executive and legislative departments of the government! That the masses have not been disturbed at this state of things, may be accounted for by the facts heretofore stated, but that the legislative bodies and the intelligence of the country have not been aroused, is ominous.

A portion of the judiciary system of the government, it may be said, is in operation. District judges hold their Courts, and we have District Attorneys, marshals and clerks, and at Richmond we have, what sounds very Frenchy, the Department of Justice, over which no Judge, but the Attorney General presides. But is there any appeal from the decision of the lower to a higher Court? Who corrects the errors of the lower Courts, or who is there to revise or review the official acts of the Department of Justice? So far as the country knows, the whole matter is subject to the correction and revision of the President alone—of no one at least, legally constituted under the Constitution.

And is it not full time that the Congress had done its duty in this matter? We grant that the Congress has had much other pressing matter on its hands. Hitherto, it may not have been deemed absolutely necessary, but have we not arrived now fully at the point, when the wants of the country, and the rights of all demand it?

We need a Supreme Court of the Confederate States. Without it we lack one of the most essential attributes of a free republican government. We need a Judiciary, composed of the first citizens of the Republic, fully learned in the law, men of untarnished reputation, either politically, morally, socially or religiously—who will bring their powers to the correct and uniform interpretation of the constitution and the laws, and the correction of all errors in the executive and legislative departments, and in the lower Courts. Let us have it.

PURSUANT TO A CALL from His Excellency Gov. Vance, the Council of State met at the Council Chamber in this city on Wednesday. The following were present: F. B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt; A. T. Davidson, of Macon; J. R. Hargrove, of Anson; and L. Eldridge of Johnston; Dr. James Calloway, of Wilkes was absent.

The following appointments were made:

A. G. Foster, of Randolph, Counsellor of State, vice R. P. Dick, resigned. P. H. Winston, jr., Counsellor of State vice J. R. Stubbs, resigned.

Col. J. D Hyman, of Henderson, and Henry Nutt, of New Hanover were appointed members of the Internal Improvement Board.

The Council declined to recommend a call of the Legislature at present.

The Council adjourned on yesterday.

PLOW POINTS.—A writer in the Richmond *Sentinel* suggests that to remedy the scarcity of cast plow-points, that foundrymen should put two holes through each "pattern," so that the wrought-point could be rivitted on the worn out casting.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, dated 26th ult., says:

In the absence of the Attorney General Judge Wade Keys, decides, in the case of the North Carolina Banks that the banks and the State as a stockholder are liable to taxation, or rather he says "it may be assumed" they are, and suggests that a case be made and submitted for judicial determination.

When we copy from other papers we give proper credit. We expect them to do the same, when they copy from our paper.

SUGAR CANE FLOUR.

While the papers are all giving very general and useful information with regard to the manufacture of syrup and sugar from the Chinese Sugar Cane, we do not recollect to have seen a reference to its advantages in the production of bread. An intelligent gentleman writes us, "As wheat crops were light in some parts of the Confederacy, and the staff of life likely to be scarce, it may be well for your readers to know that excellent biscuit and fair light bread may be made from the flour of the seed of Sugar Cane. I have eaten of the bread myself, and found it to be very good. The gentleman at whose house the bread was prepared, informed me that from one acre of the white seed cane, he obtained four barrels of flour. I understand the crop is remarkably promising in all parts of the Confederacy, and as the time for harvesting it is approaching, much suffering may be saved by carefully saving the seed."

As this information comes from one who has seen the thing tested, it would be well to give it a trial.

Another gentleman informs us that he has never tried anything better for fattening hogs. He fed it last fall, and says he never had better pork in his life. It is certainly first-rate for poultry, and some people say it is a respectable substitute for coffee.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

HARIKARI IN JAPAN.

A letter written by a Frenchman at Jeddo, and dated January 5, contains the following:

The Japanese who yesterday passed through the principal streets of Hongo—the aristocractic quarter of Jeddo—were surprised to see not one, but fourteen houses covered from top to bottom with white hangings, a sign that each of their owners, a noble or some high functionary, had been ordered by the Tycoon to kill himself during the day by ripping open his bowels. On receiving notice, the unhappy man makes immediate preparation for his death. He calls his friends and relatives around him, and with them he drinks rye brandy, eats sweetmeats, and jests upon the uncertainty of human affairs, until the arrival of the Imperial inspector, sent to see the execution executed.

On his entrance, the master of the house rises, takes leave of his friends, and passes into another room with the inspector and two or three relations. After hearing the decree read, the condemned man draws his sabre, makes one cut across and another along his abdomen, and, lastly, cuts his throat. It often happens that a man has only strength to make the first cut. In that case, a trusty servant, standing behind him for the purpose, strikes off his head. No one has any knowledge of the offences for which these fourteen personages were condemned to death, but I heard that they were suspected of being too sincere partisans of the alliance with Europeans. Another report was that they had been engaged in some mysterious conspiracy.

We are indebted to the Commandant of the Post, Col. W. J. Hoke, for the annexed statement of military organizations perfected recently in this and adjoining counties, to wit:

ORGANIZATIONS,

In Lincolnton, Sept. 28, one battalion of detailed men—M. L. McCorkle, Major.

In Charlotte, Oct. 1, one regiment of detailed men—A. G. Brenzer, Colonel; Jasper Stowe, Lt. Col.; W. F. Sorey, Major.

Also, on same day, the naval battalion—H. Ashton Ramsey, Major.

On Saturday, Sept. 24, in Statesville, detailed men into one regiment and one battalion—T. S. Bouchell, Colonel; W. Fulton, Lt. Colonel; D. Edwards Major, A. A. Hill was elected Major in the battalion.—*Charlotte Times.*

Mrs. Rose A. Greenhow was drowned at Wilmington on Saturday morning last.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

EPISCOPACY.—The *Church Intelligencer* gives the following Episcopal statistics for the past year: for North Carolina, baptisms, 663; confirmations, 310; total number of communicants, 2058; contributions, $46,371: for Alabama, baptisms, 627; confirmations, 337; total number of communicants, 2220; contributions, $38,903: for South Carolina, baptisms, 1623, of which number 1230 are children and 1192 are negroes; total number of communicants, 3860; contributions, $58,074.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—We learn officially that Gen. P. T. Beauregard has been put in command of the whole Southern district of the Confederate States, including Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. He now commands the armies of Gen's. Hood and Dick Taylor.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

TWO ONE-LEGGED COMMANDERS.—It is observed by those curious in coincidence that both the commanders-in-chief of the confronting armies at Atlanta, Hood and Sherman, have left a leg on the battle field. Gen. Sherman has, however, physically an advantage over his opponent in the use of both arms, while Gen. Hood has only a stump in the place of one of his. Gen. Sherman lost his leg in the repulse from Port Hudson, General Hood in the victory of Chickamauga.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—Yesterday a large number of Yankee prisoners—about 1600 we believe, who were captured in the fights along the Weldon railroad last week—reached this place by the Piedmont road, en route for some point south. A goodly number of these presented a cleaner and more tidy appearance than Yankees are generally wont to do. We understand they are new troops, having been in service but a few weeks.—*Greensboro' Citizen.*

Longstreet relieves Early, and unless the enemy's force be really 50,000 veterans, (Grant's new recruits having gone to Petersburg) we shall yet get a good account from the Valley. General Breckenridge, now in this city, goes to take command in Southwestern Virginia. If General Beauregard is restored to his old Department, which includes Georgia, he will, of course, control Hood's army.—*Richmond Correspondent of Charleston Mercury.*

RETURNED.—The Home Guard Regiment, commanded by Col. Draughton, returned to this place last evening. While in the upper counties they have rendered invaluable service to the cause—much more than if they had been in the field for the same time. They have returned to duty more men than could pass the medical board for active service in their own ranks. The men they have returned are needed now and will do the cause much good.—*Fayettevilte Carolinian.*

A model young lady just graduated from a certain distant Academy, remarked:

"I cannot deceive how the young gentlemen of Panola can drink to such recess when they know it is so conjurious to their institutions."

General Lunsford Lindsay Lomax is now in command of the cavalry lately commanded by General Ransom, in the Valley of Virginia. He is a Major General. He was a second lieutenant of cavalry in the old United States army, and is a son of Major Page Lomax, deceased, also an old United States officer.—*Richmond Whig.*

We learn that the blockade steamer Conder, in attempting to run into the port of Wilmington on Saturday, was beached. Among her passengers were the Hon. James P. Holcombe, late member of Congress from the Albemarle district, who has been recently figuring as a peace commissioner on the Canada border.

NATIVE SALTS.—Mr. Jerial Linder, of this county, left at our office a few days ago, a specimen of Salts in its crude state, found on the land of Capt. Day, near Buffalo Ford, some 15 miles northwest of Abingdon. It is a good article, and worthy of attention.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

FEMALE CLERKS.—We learn that Lt. Col. F. L. Childs, commandant of the C. S. Arsenal at this point, has inaugurated the system of employing female clerks to do the work of men detailed for that purpose. Two of our young ladies are now engaged as Clerks at the Arsenal.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

THE AFFAIR AT FISHER'S HILL.—The Lynchburg *Republican* says the artillery lost in the affair at Fisher's Hill belonged principally to Braxton's battalion, with one gun from Massie's Fluvanna artillery and two from Kirkpatrick's battery. Colonel Braxton, we regret to hear it reported, was among those captured. We trust this report may prove incorrect. We lost but a few men in the fight not exceeding, we hear 200.

Major James T. Davis, of Mecklenburg has been promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 49th Reg. N. C. Troops, vice Fleming killed.

Capt. Charles O. Petty, of Gaston, has been promoted to be Major of the 49th Regiment, vice Davis promoted.

BIBLES FROM THE NORTH FOR HOOD'S ARMY.—Our Northern brethren seem to have the Christian spirit of the Spaniards who first settled America. Washington Irving relates, in his Knickerbocker History of New York, that the pious Spaniards, after preparing the Indians for Heaven, immediately sent them there by shooting them, burning them, pouring hot lead down their throats, and other such mild measures. The New York Bible Society is trying to fit us for Heaven, and the Yankee Generals propose to send us there. The Selma *Mississippian* of the 16th says:

Sixteen thousand copies of the Bible and Testament arrived in Selma yesterday evening *en route* for Hood's army. They are the first installment of fifty thousand presented the troops of the Confederate States by the American Bible Society at New York. They came by way of Memphis.

"ASA HARTZ"—HIS CHILDREN.—Who has not read the pithy articles, both poetic and prose of "Asa Hartz?" He has become a general favorite throughout the Confederacy. But unfortunately the Yankees nabbed him about the time of the destruction of Jackson, Miss., last year, and he is now a prisoner on Johnson's Island.—His wife died about a week before his capture and left two very interesting children, Lucy, about 10 years, and Johnny, about three. We are indebted to Mr. F. L. Cherry, of Mobile, for the information that they have been cared for and are now in this city in charge of their uncle, Mr. James Woodall of Montgomery. They will be conveyed to-day to their aunt's, Mrs. William Stewart, of Russel county, where they will find a permanent and pleasant home. We write this hoping that it may reach their father's eye and he be relieved of any anxiety he may naturally feel in regard to them.

TRUE POLITENESS.—When George the Fourth was Prince of Wales, he was one day sitting at a tea table where there happened to be some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of etiquette. These innocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, never dreamed there was any dire enormity in pouring their tea into the saucers, to cool; and a titter ran round the table, among the polite guests, but the Prince observing it, and the occasion, to relieve the embarrassment of the young ladies, he poured his own tea into his saucer.

He that is good will infallibly become better, and he that is bad will certainly become worse, for vice, virtue and time are three things that never stand still.

THE PRESIDENT HERE AGAIN.

Our President brought us cheering and reviving news on his return from the great Southwest. Hundreds of both sexes, all sizes and ages greeted him on his coming, hoping to hear a good account of our martial affairs in that important section of the Confederacy, nor were they disappointed. Gen. Hood's yet grand and spirited army is again in motion; and if his wily and skillful adversary is not wide awake, ere this time Hood has his claws, to use his expressive language, on his line of communications, and will before many days compel him to meet him in battle. With proper management and a judicious selection of his grounds, Gen. Hood can conquer him and will conquer him. Disobedience of orders and certain brigades not taking their proper places, is what defeated us before in the engagements around Atlanta and at Jonesboro'. He felt sure, that we would drive Sherman in defeat and through slaughter back to the extreme northern confines of the "dark and bloody ground" of old Kentucky and plant our standard on the banks of the beautiful Ohio.

He said the conscript law was popular no where, but that no State had yielded more cheerfully than the people of the old North State; that she had, according to her population, sent more men to the field and executed that law more thoroughly than any other of her sisters; that he had seen the heroism of her sons displayed on different fields since the war had been progressing, and that none had surpassed them; that her daughters, too, had done nobly; that the great women of the Revolution of 1776 had set them an illustrious example in those perilous days, but that their children, many of them raised up tenderly, had even surpassed their mothers; that they had met the sick, weary, wounded soldiers on the wayside and refreshed and fed them, had run the wheel, the loom and plied the needle to clothe and make comfortable; and had visited the hospitals where was the keenest sufferings and where was death, and with angelic hands softened the pillows of those who were offering themselves upon the altar of their country for appeasing the goddess of liberty.

He paid a glowing and handsome tribute to the great Lee, to his patriotism, his modesty, his cheerfulness and readiness to do whatever was best for the success and independence of his native country, that if he could better serve her, he would carry a musket rather than wear a sword. No higher encomium could be pronounced upon him than that which fell from the lips of his Excellency.

He said no people, so large, so united, so determined, as we are could be enslaved, exterminated; that no man, who has a proud and unslavish heart, could accept the terms of President Lincoln, which at best would not make us more than dependencies; that he would vastly rather die a freeman than live a slave, such a slave.

His entire speech was full of zeal, earnestness, hopefulness, and on his pale face and in his severe eye was an expression of determination never, never, never to be conquered. He is in the proper spirit for the head of a struggling, toiling and resolute people, and the message of joy and cheer, which he will carry to the noble and patiently enduring soldiers around the Capital and her sister city and in the Valley, will lift from their hearts the sadness and depression caused by the unfortunate turn, which things appeared to be taking in the Southwest.

Gov. Morehead, our distinguished fellow citizens, was loudly called for by the strangers, soldiers and others, after the President closed. The Governor mounted the platform, expressed his gratification at hearing the cheering and gladsome news which the President had brought us; told our people he felt assured we could not be conquered by such a race as the Northern people; and that if we could do no better, we could successfully vanquish, and defeat, and cut the Yankees to pieces by guerrilla warfare. All went away, when he closed, in a joyful mood, brightened with the light of a mild but steady hope.—*Greensboro' Citizen.*

DONATIONS

To the Soldiers Relief Society Raleigh, collected by Mrs. Thaddeus McGee:

C. Dewey,	$10 00
Gov. Vance,	10 00
Jonathan Worth,	20 00
W. H. Crow,	10 00
A. S. Shafer,	50 00
Capt. Reynolds,	20 00
F. Bates,	10 00
Wm. Peace,	10 00
Mrs. J. M. Towles,	10 00
Gen. Fowle,	20 00
R. H. Battle, Senr.,	5 00
Mrs. Barnes,	25 00
Mrs. Heartt,	5 00
T. McGee,	20 00
A. S. Thompson,	5 00
Mrs. A. M. Gorman,	10 00
Maj. W. J. Baker,	10 00
M. S. Robbins,	10 00
Mrs. J Kinsey,	10 00
Mrs. F. Simpson,	10 00
Misses McPheeters,	15 00
Mrs. Brown,	1 00
Master Willie McGee,	5 00
Cash,	25 00
Total,	$326 00

FURTHER DONATIONS.

A. R. Warner, Co. F. 44th Regiment, Montgomery county,	$ 10 00
T. P. Burgwyn, Esq,	100 00
Mrs. Fitzgerald,	30 00
Col. Heck, by Mrs. Pritchard,	100 00
W. R. Pool, by Miss Lizzie Barringer,	100 00
Mrs. M. J. Allen,	4 00
Mrs Thomas Devereaux,	50 00
Citizens of Salisbury, by Mrs. T. G. Baughton,	60 00
Mrs. Kemp Battle,	10 00
Mr. J. S. Cannon,	20 00
Young Ladies of Chapel Hill, by Miss Ella Swain and Miss Lucy Fetter,	421 00
Dr. Warren, from State Funds for Relief of Soldiers,	1000 00

—*Confederate.*

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—As public curiosity is much exercised concerning this distinguished hero, and more particular at present with regard to his assumption of command in Georgia, we are permitted to give the substance of a brief colloquy between a gentleman and President Davis:

Gentleman.—"Mr. President, we have heard here that Gen. Hood has been superceded. Is it so?"

President.—"If so, I have not heard it and do not know it be so."

Gentleman.—"We understand that Gen. Beauregard was to assume command."

President.—"Gen. Beauregard will take any command to serve his country. He will pass through Augusta in a few days"

The quidnuncs are welcome to draw whatever conclusions they please.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

"Bill Arp," of the *Register*, winds up the account of his perils and advertures thus:

We have now tried Mr. Sherman's front and his flanks and found no peace. For the future we shall rest in the rear of his army until dislodged by causes unknown and unforeseen. We cannot run again, for the reason urged by the Texian who, when he got in trouble, took counsel of a lawyer as to what he should do. His case was so bad that the faithful attorney advised him to *run away*. "The devil," says he; "where shall I run to? I'm in Texas now?"

Make the best of everything. If you have the jaundice, exult that you have a golden prospect before now.

MARRIED:

In this City, by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, on the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. A. S. Thompson to Miss A. B. Christophers, daughter of J. J. Christophers.

At the residence of the brides father, in Duplin county, on the 28th of September, 1864, by Rev. N. B. Cobb, Col. C. D. Hill to Miss Bettie W., daughter of Dr. J. H. Hicks, all of Duplin county, N. C.

In Murfreesboro', North Carolina, on the 22d September, by the Rev. Mr. Riddick, Miss Rebecca A. Herbert, of Princess Anne county, Virginia, to Mr. Henry McNair, of Washington city.

In Guilford county, on the 3rd inst., by Rev. Z. Rush, Serg't Jacob Westbrooks, and Miss Mary E. Westbrooks.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 21st Sept., by J. A. Davis, Esq., Dr. Peyton A. Cox, of Forsyth, to Miss Mary E. Wheeler, of Guilford.

DIED,

In New Hanover county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Prisilla Keith, wife of Mr. George W. Keith, aged 38 years.

In Smithville, N. C., on the 25th Sept., 1864, Mrs. Mary R. McKeithan, consort of Jas. G. McKeithan, Esq., in the 61st year of her age.

On the 1st day of the present month, in Richmond, Elizabeth McGruder, consort of Lewis McGruder, in the fifty-fifth year of her age.

Rev. W. L. MILLER will preach at the Presbyterian Church this evening at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G. MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

A WHITE BOY, 11 YEARS OLD, WITHOUT FATHER or mother, wishes a home, and regular employment. For particulars apply at this office.
September 30th, 1864. 138—tf.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

FANCY MADDER PRINTS,
Bleached Shirting, Unbleached Shirting,
White Jaconet, Checked Jaconet,
Paper Cambric, Brown Holland,
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels,
An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons,
Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets,
Flowers for Bonnets and Hats,
Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves,
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats,
Ladies and Misses White and Black Lisle Gloves,
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do.,
Ladies White Hose,
Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do.,
Dressing and Fine Combs,
Misses Round Combs,
Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.),
White and Black Flax Thread,
Boot and Shoe Webbing,
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters,
Gents' fine Boots and Shoes,
Mason's Shoe Blacking,
Mason's Best Washing Soap,
Hat Bands and Binding,
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders,
Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars,
Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Stationery, Water Buckets,
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Best Bladder Snuff,
Black Pepper, Spice,
Superior Brown Sugar,
Best Rio Coffee,
Soda, Salt,
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILLE AND MARKET SQUARE.

J. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1864. 144—6t.

WANTED!

A GOOD YOKE OF OXEN. Address J. W. MARSHALL, Pacific, N. C., stating price, &c.
Oct. 7th, 1864. 144—2tpd.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1864.

NOTICE--LIGHT DUTY MEN!

DISABLED SOLDIERS, OR CONSCRIPTS, RECOMMENDED for light duty by Medical Examining Boards, can secure positions in my Department by making application, stating

Name,
Age,
Place of residence,
Occupation or trade,
Regiment,
Company,
Nature of disability,

and enclosing certificate of Medical Examining Board.

Testimonials as to the honesty, sobriety, intelligence, fitness and skill of the applicant will, in all cases, be required from their Company and Regimental commanders, or County and Municipal officers. The preference will be given to the permanently disabled.

W. E. PEIRCE,
143—d3t. Capt. & A. Q. M.

*** Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Charlotte Bulletin and Asheville News copy three times and send bill immediately to Capt. Peirce.

AN ADDRESS
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE TOWN HALL on FRIDAY EVENING next, 7th inst. SUBJECT—GOVERNMENT, THE REPRESENTATIVE POWER OF SOCIETY.

The friends of the soldiers, besides the pleasure of listening to an interesting address, will have another privilege of contributing to the relief of the families of the brave men who are now braving death on the field, in defence of their country's liberty.

Tickets can be had at the Book-Stores and the Drug-Stores of Mr. P. F. Pescud and Messrs. Williams & Haywood, at the following prices: Single tickets $3 00, for families of four or more $10 00.

The funds thus accruing to be deposited in the hands of the Mayor of Raleigh, who will see that they are strictly applied for the object specified.

☞ Address to commence at 7½ o'clock.
October 6, 1864. 143—2t.

ATTENTION "B" COMPANY.

ALL PERSONS EXEMPT FROM CONSCRIPTION living West of Fayetteville and South of Hillsboro' streets, and those living within one mile and outside the old corporation east of Fayetteville and Halifax streets, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, will assemble, (regardless of exemptions,) on Nash Square, on Saturday next, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, a m.

This order proceeds from the Adjutant General of the State, and strict obedience to it will be enforced

W. H. FINCH,
Capt. "B" Co. Home Guard.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1864. 143—2t.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS OF THE Invalid Corps, having been assigned by Special Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, to the Commandant of Conscripts for North Carolina for duty, and having failed to comply with said orders, are requested to report without delay in person, or if unable to travel, to advise this Office by letter of the cause of their prolonged absence:

Captain W. H. Chastain,
" J. G. Royal,
First Lieutenant A. A. Scott,
" " Joseph Nunnery,
" " J. M. Carlile,
" " S. M. Brazington,
" " R. H. Maxwell,
" " T. B. Ward,
Second " Alex. W. Westmoreland,
" " W. J. Means.

The necessity for the services of these officers is urgent, and they are enjoined to report with the least possible delay.

By order of the Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN,
143—d2t. Adjutant.